

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

[0021] The wire take-up space, 34, is shown in Figure 4 in a lateral view, and in Figure 5 in an end view. The space is formed by two walls, 40 and 41 (suitably metal sheets), which are screwed together with a partition wall, 42, so that the space, 34, in cross-section has a substantially rectangular form with short sides, 48 and 49, and long sides, 50 and 51. The distance between the short sides, 48 and 49, (width) is slightly greater than the wire diameter  $D$ , as best shown in Figure 6. The wire, therefore, cannot be wedged tightly between the walls, 40 and 41, or place itself double in width. The walls, 40 and 41, have at their ends (at the upper short side of the wire take-up space in the Figures) longitudinal grooves, 52 and 53, so that the wire take-up space, 34 is upwardly widened to a T-shape, and forms a wider portion, the wire guide space, 43, for the wire. The width of the wire guide space, 43, can be, for example, three wire diameters, where every groove, 52 and 53, in the walls, 40 and 41, has a depth of about one wire diameter. The wire guide space, 43, must not be too wide. It is suitable that the groove (52 and 53) has a width of fully one wire diameter, and depth of about 0.5 to 5 times the wire diameter or, still more suitably, about 1 to 2 times the wire diameter.